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EIGHT PAGES—ONE RIYAL

Pilgrims urged to conform to visa provisions

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 (SPA) — The Ministry of the Interior has warned pilgrims against travelling outside the designated pilgrim areas of Mecca, Jeddah, and Medina. Owners of means of transport are hereby warned that transporting unauthorized pilgrims or visitors without residence or special permits will be considered an offense that will entail severe punishment.

The statement said: The Ministry of the Interior announces that all pilgrims should return home safely now

that they have performed the pilgrimage. The Ministry requests pilgrims and visitors not to travel outside the designated pilgrim areas of Mecca, Jeddah, and Medina. Owners of means of transport are hereby warned that transporting unauthorized pilgrims or visitors without residence or special permits will be considered an offense that will entail severe punishment.

Health committee:

Pilgrimage free from all diseases

MECCA, Nov. 13 (SPA) — The pilgrimage to Mecca this year was clean and free from all diseases, the higher health committee for the Hajj announced Monday.

A statement by the committee said that laboratory tests and analysis had shown that no epidemics broke out among the million pilgrims or in Saudi Arabia.

The committee said its conclusion was based on the fact that no epidemics broke out among the million pilgrims or in Saudi Arabia.

(Continued on page 2)

As violence continues

Anti-foreign feeling rising in Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 (AP) — A wave of anti-foreign feeling swept Iran Monday. In Tehran, 200 American technicians threatened by local employees at the Telecommunications Organization of Iran, were escorted from the premises under police protection.

Scores of other foreigners including Americans working in the strike-bound oil fields in southern Iran, have received leaflets that read: "Warning, don't get killed (sic). Leave this country before first of December." None have been reported attacked.

Most of the 45,000 Americans working in Iran have ignored the threats and plan to stay on as well as some 50,000 Europeans. There are 700,000 foreigners employed in Iran in various capacities.

The foreign technicians are considered vital to the running of the oil fields on which Iran's economy is based. Their presence has prevented a complete break down since the oil industry strike started Oct. 31.

The confrontation at the telecommunications organization erupted after Iranian employees had been striking on

and off the past ten days in solidarity with other strikers demanding political concessions from the group while the Americans stayed on the job. A group told the Americans to get off the building. Witnesses reported the Americans, employees of Bell Laboratories International, refused to leave and the Iranians threatened to attack. Police were called to the scene and escorted them to safety. They were not expected to return to work until tempers cooled down.

Bell Laboratories is here as part of an enterprising 16 billion dollar ten year scheme by the Shah to modernize Iran's communications.

Meanwhile more demonstrations were reported in major provincial towns and cities.

The official Iranian news agency said that from noon Saturday to noon Monday, a total of 20 persons were killed in clashes with security forces and scores injured. Not all the demonstrations ended in violence.

In the holy city of Qum, 160 kilometers south of Tehran, demonstrators Sunday led by religious leaders marched through the streets peacefully. Witnesses reported later that

soldiers grabbed two men and shaved their beards, considered a gross insult.

Qum is also the headquarters of Ayatullah Shari'at Madari, one of the leading Shiite leaders of Iran and opposed to the Shah's Western reforms.

Military commander of Qum, Gen. Kamal Nazami, ordered all schools closed for a week in order to head off violent storm of protest. He warned parents to keep their children off the streets and away from demonstrations or else face the consequences.

Tehran, the capital, remained quiet in the face of continued strong military units on duty at key areas. The military presence is credited with maintaining the city free from bloody rioting for the past week as a 2100 to 0500 hours curfew also stayed in effect.

The government of Gen. Gholam-Reza Azhari was standing firm by declining to give in to editors and journalists who refuse to work under censorship. At a meeting of the journalists union Monday, government representatives told them that martial law gave the government the legal authority to impose censorship on all.

(Continued on back page)

Arafat rules out talks with Israel

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 (SPA) — The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasser Arafat, said Monday the PLO would never engage in any dialogue with Israel "because we are committed to resolutions of Arab summit conferences."

At a press conference here Arafat said his organization was not against "a just peace based on Palestinian legitimacy and Palestinian rights in self-determination, the return to the homeland and the establishment of an independent state on Palestinian territory."

Arafat paid tribute to Saudi Arabia's support for the PLO and the Palestinian issue. Arafat said that during his meeting with Muslim leaders who came to Saudi Arabia to perform the pilgrimage, it was decided to accept volunteers to liberate Jerusalem from the Zionist and imperialist yoke.

Arafat said that the PLO has recently escalated its operations in the occupied lands and is costing the Zionists dearly in trying to combat the Palestinian resistance. He quoted Knesset debates on the issue which revealed that Israel maintained 111,000 soldiers, police and security personnel to contain the Palestinian resistance.



Yasser Arafat

Referring to the Lebanese situation, Arafat said that what is happening in that country is strictly a Lebanese affair and that the Palestinians are not a party to the conflict. "We told President Sarkis that we are willing to cooperate in the implementation of the Riyadh and Cairo agreements and work for the stability, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon," he added.

Asked about differences among various Palestinian groups, Arafat said: "These groups respect freedom of expression since any Palestinian fighter is free to voice his opinions but

(Continued on page 2)

Sadat considers new steps as talks remain deadlocked

CAIRO, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat conferred Monday with his top advisers against a background of pessimism over the Washington peace talks with Israel. But Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said the Egyptian delegation will continue the negotiations.

In a day of fast-paced diplomatic developments, including a phone call between Sadat and President Carter, the initial Egyptian inclination was to call the negotiators home, sources close to Sadat said.

But after Sadat conferred with Khalil and Vice President Hosni Mubarak, and later with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts, Khalil said the diplomats were staying in Washington.

Asked if the Egyptian delegation was returning to Cairo, Khalil said: "No such instructions have been issued to the Egyptian delegation. It never occurred to us."

Khalil broke off to take a call from Mubarak, then said "that was the vice president on the other line, denying this report (of a recall)."

Asked if the talks were going badly, as indicated by reports from Washington, Khalil said "not badly. In anything like this there are differences... We try to explain to the other side our point of view and our logic."

But earlier in the day, as Sadat and his advisers met in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia, a top Egyptian source who could not be identified said there were "bad news" and that the recall of the delegation was "possible."

Other sources said Sadat had told his men to tell Eilts the Egyptian team would be called home, and that Eilts was to transmit this decision to Carter.

But apparently it was never finalized. Khalil said besides the conversation between Sadat and Carter, Mubarak also phoned the head of the Egyptian

delegation, Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali in Washington. No details emerged on the substance of all these contacts. Nor did Khalil say who initiated the Carter-Sadat call.

But the state-controlled Cairo press Monday said the Americans were exerting an ultimate effort to avoid a breakdown of the talks, now just over one month old.

Earlier in Tel Aviv, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin declared Monday that his country could not accept Egypt's demands for a timetable to settle the Palestinian problem on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli leader flew in from New York with compromise proposals made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to resolve problems which have blocked the Washington talks.

The main point of dispute now is over Egypt's demand for linkage between its own peace treaty with Israel and a settlement of the Palestinian problem on the West Bank and Gaza.

Begin said Israel had been asked to agree on a timetable for settling the West Bank issue. "We can't do this because we are loyal to the Camp David agreements," he claimed.

While dismissing the term "linkage" as artificial, Begin agreed there was a connection between the two Camp David accords.

"It means that after we conclude negotiations and sign a peace treaty with Egypt, we will negotiate with other neighbors if they want to join the peace process."

The prime minister said the plan for West Bank and Gaza autonomy required separate discussions and that a timetable "could not accordingly be fixed in advance."

"But," Begin went on, "we are prepared to start a very short time after, signing a peace treaty with Egypt on discussions about the autonomy

plan." Begin told a brief press conference at Ben Gurion Airport the Israeli attitude would be determined at a cabinet meeting Thursday.

Israel's chief negotiators in Washington, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, are returning Tuesday to join the cabinet discussion.

Begin told how the matter was discussed with Vance Sunday night while the Israeli leader's plane was kept waiting at New York's Kennedy Airport.

With Begin, Dayan and Weizman on the Israeli side were Finance Minister Simcha Ebrlich and Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai, both of whom

(Continued on back page)

On East Jerusalem

Hassan: Carter gave guarantees to Sadat

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Morocco's King Hassan II says Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told him of guarantees from U.S. President Jimmy Carter that East Jerusalem would be returned to Arab control, the "New York Times" said Monday in a report from Rabat.

The article also said Hassan was told that Carter had promised Sadat the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip would eventually become independent.

The king further expressed concern about political and religious turmoil in Iran, warning that destabilization of the Shah could lead to a "holy war" by the world's Muslims.

Hassan, who was reported to have played a vital role in arranging the initial Egyptian-Israeli contacts that led to peace discussions, began a state visit to the United States Monday, (story on page 3).

President Carter hadn't reassured that Jerusalem would return to the Arabs... if he hadn't reassured the Arabs on the fate of the Palestinians, my trip, well, it might happen, but in a very different context, or it might have had to be postponed," Hassan was quoted as saying.

U.S. government officials said Carter had given no



King Hassan

ret guarantees to Sadat on the future of the West Bank or East Jerusalem, the "Times" reported. Both areas are under Israeli control and are subjects of contention in Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations.

"The problem of autonomy first and later of independence for the West Bank and Gaza was a thing guaranteed by the president of the U.S. and he said that Jerusalem would remain Arab as it was before, with of course some arrangements about freedom of access and freedom of religion."

Hassan was quoted as saying, "Hassan said Sadat's report of the assurances from Carter was the reason why 'I didn't break either diplomatic or

(Continued on back page)

Abu Iyad: Egypt-Israel peace treaty a certainty

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (R) — A Palestinian commando leader has said that an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would ultimately be concluded and the reported obstacles in signing it were artificial.

"The obstacles are a sort of balloon to preoccupy the Egyptian people," Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), second-in-command of the major Palestinian commando movement Fatah, told a press conference Sunday.

He said Lebanon would be the venue of a "big conspiracy" after Israel and Egypt signed the treaty "because it is a trouble spot."

Abu Iyad said: "Accordingly, we warn all sides to be on the alert."

He said some of the resolutions of the recent Arab summit held in Baghdad would be implemented immediately the treaty was signed. This would include the transfer of the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to another Arab capital.

The commando chief said a Palestinian delegation would soon leave for Baghdad to "resolve outstanding problems."

The move follows reconciliation between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Iraq — an outcome of the summit held earlier this month.

"We plan to hold a Syrian-Iraqi-Palestinian meeting to serve not as a substitute for the Steadfastness Front, but as a complement to it," Abu Iyad said.

In addition to Syria and the PLO, the front, which opposes Egypt's peace policy toward Israel, comprises South Yemen, Algeria and Libya.

Another commando leader, meanwhile, said he expected a combination of persuasive and coercive attempts to get Palestinians to accept a "defeatist" Middle East settlement.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the radical Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine

(Continued on back page)

Bakr due in Damascus today, newspaper says

KUWAIT, Nov. 13 (R) — Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Bakr will go to Damascus Tuesday on his first visit to Syria for many years, the daily "Al-Rai Al-Aam" reported from Baghdad Monday.

It said President Bakr would lead his country's delegation at meetings of a joint Iraqi-Syrian coordination committee in Damascus. President Hafez Assad would head the Syrian team, it said.

The committee, which held its first meeting in Baghdad earlier this month, was formed after recent moves to reconcile the two countries.

Meanwhile in Damascus, the Syrian government newspaper "Tishrin" said Monday Syria and Iraq will shortly launch an initiative "in the interest of the Arab cause which will have a great impact on world forums."

The paper said the Syrian-Iraqi higher political committee would meet in Damascus on Dec. 1 to draw up an action plan for coordination and integration between the two countries.

Last month, Presidents Assad and Bakr signed a "national charter for joint action" setting up the committee which they

The paper said the committee would review the progress made by joint committees concerned toward cooperation between the two countries.

In another development, Syrian newspapers Monday called for confronting American interests in the Middle East in reply to what they described as an anti-Arab policy.

"The U.S. administration alone is responsible for the drop of Washington's political weight and moral disappointment of the move."

(Continued on back page)



DETAILS OF CARGO HANDLED IN DAMMAM PORT

WEEK NO. 48
Period 4-11-78 — 10-11-78

CARGOTYPE	TONNES	TONNES
1. FOODSTUFFS		
Flour	924	
Wheat	—	
Maize	—	
Durra	—	
Rice	6308	
Sugar	4071	
Other Foods	5576	
Fruit	—	
Chicken	—	
Meat	1860	
Eggs	—	
Total		18739
2. CONSTRUCTION MATS		
Cement	59369	
Steel	23298	
Timber	8477	
General	22536	
Total		113680
3. VEHICLES		
No of Units	1513	27069
Total		27069
4. LIVESTOCK HEADS		
20186	4569	4569
Total		4569
5. GENERAL		
105169		105169
Total		269226
TOTAL DISCHARGED		
Tonnage	269226	Tonnes
Number of Vehicles	1513	Units
No of Livestock	20186	Heads

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FROM 4.12.1398 (Hegria) 10.12.1398 (Gregorian)
TO 4.11.1978 () 10.11.1978

COMMODITY	QUANTITY DISCHARGED IN FT.
1. FOODSTUFFS:	
Flour/Wheat	18,913
Maize	05,200
Rice	04,985
Sugar	04,348
Tea	00,350
Various Foodstuffs	58,589
Fruit	12,554
Poultry	09,645
Meat	00,837
Eggs	
Total	115,421
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
Cement	69,983
Steel	21,920
Timber	05,077
General Construction Materials	87,396
Total	184,376
3. VEHICLES	
Number of Vehicles	04,954
Number of Tonnes	88,029
4. LIVESTOCK	
Head of Livestock	186,817
5. GENERAL	
121,722	
TOTAL DISCHARGED	
A) 509,548	Tonnes Cargo
B) 004,954	Vehicles (In Number)
C) 186,817	Head of Livestock

Prepare to leave

Pilgrim delegations pay respects to Fahd

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 (SPA)—Crown Prince Fahd received delegations of pilgrims at the Royal Court here Monday as the pilgrims prepared to leave the Kingdom on completion of the Hajj.

At 12.45 p.m., the crown prince received Al-Hajj Ibra-

him Jeon, president of the Korean Islamic Center in Jeddah, who led the 105 South Korean Muslims on this year's pilgrimage. He also welcomed a delegation of the Muslim world Congress led by Dr. Monammad Nasser, and the Niger pilgrims delegation headed

by Al-Hajj Omar Ahmed, ambassador of Niger to the Kingdom.

The crown prince also greeted the Lebanese Hajj delegation led by Dr. Omar Mu-sekah, secretary general of the Lebanese Council of Ministers and a group of Egyptian pilgrims led by Dr. Mam-

douh Jabr, the health minister accompanied by Ahmed Thabet, Egyptian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Others received by Prince Fahd included the Iranian Hajj delegation led by Dr. Ali Naqi Kani, minister of state

for endowments, and the Chinese delegation led by Ibrahim Feng, chairman of the Chinese Council of Justice.

Both delegations were accompanied by their countries' ambassadors.

Prince Fahd had earlier received senior officers of the Saudi armed forces who were presented to him by Gen. Mansour Al-Shoaibi, commander of the western zone.

Abdullah

At the same time, Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard Monday received an Iraqi group which came for the pilgrimage this year.

The Iraqi party included Khairallah Talfah, president of the Iraqi Civil Service Commission, Hussein Al-Ameri, minister of commerce, Hekmat, Al-Azzawi and Burhanuddin Abdul Rahman, ministers of state and members of the Revolutionary Command Council, Kamil Khattab, governor of Anbar province, and an accompanying delegation.

Prince Abdullah gave a luncheon in their honor.

In the afternoon, the National Guard commander welcomed the officers of the armed forces led by Gen. Shoaibi.

Fawaz

Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz and his deputy Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsin have thanked officers and men of the Guard and Public Security for their efforts in regulating the traffic in Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifah during the pilgrimage.

In a telegram to Prince Badr, deputy commander of the National Guard, the two princes praised these men whose devotion to duty drew admiration from all quarters.

Deputy minister to lead party to U.N. fund talks

RIYADH, Nov. 13 (SPA)—Saudi Deputy Commerce Minister Yusuf Al-Hamdan will represent the country at the forthcoming United Nations conference on a proposed joint commodity fund to be held in Geneva Nov. 14 to 19.

The accompanying delegation will include officials from the Ministries of Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Petroleum and Mineral Resources and Finance and National Economy.

The fund has been proposed by the group of poorer countries and is intended to stabilize the prices of raw materials produced and exported by them.

The fund is one of the most important demands tabled by the less-developed countries as part of the so-called North-South Dialogue for the creation of a new economic order that reconciles the interests of the industrial states and the developing ones, as well as other international groupings.

From page one

Pilgrimage

clusion based on reports submitted by various committees in charge of health stations at pilgrimage sites.

Commenting on the report, Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazairi said that massive efforts were made to achieve the good health conditions during the pilgrimage.

These included "excellent traffic regulations, decontamination, provision for adequate food and water supplies, ambulance and first aid services."

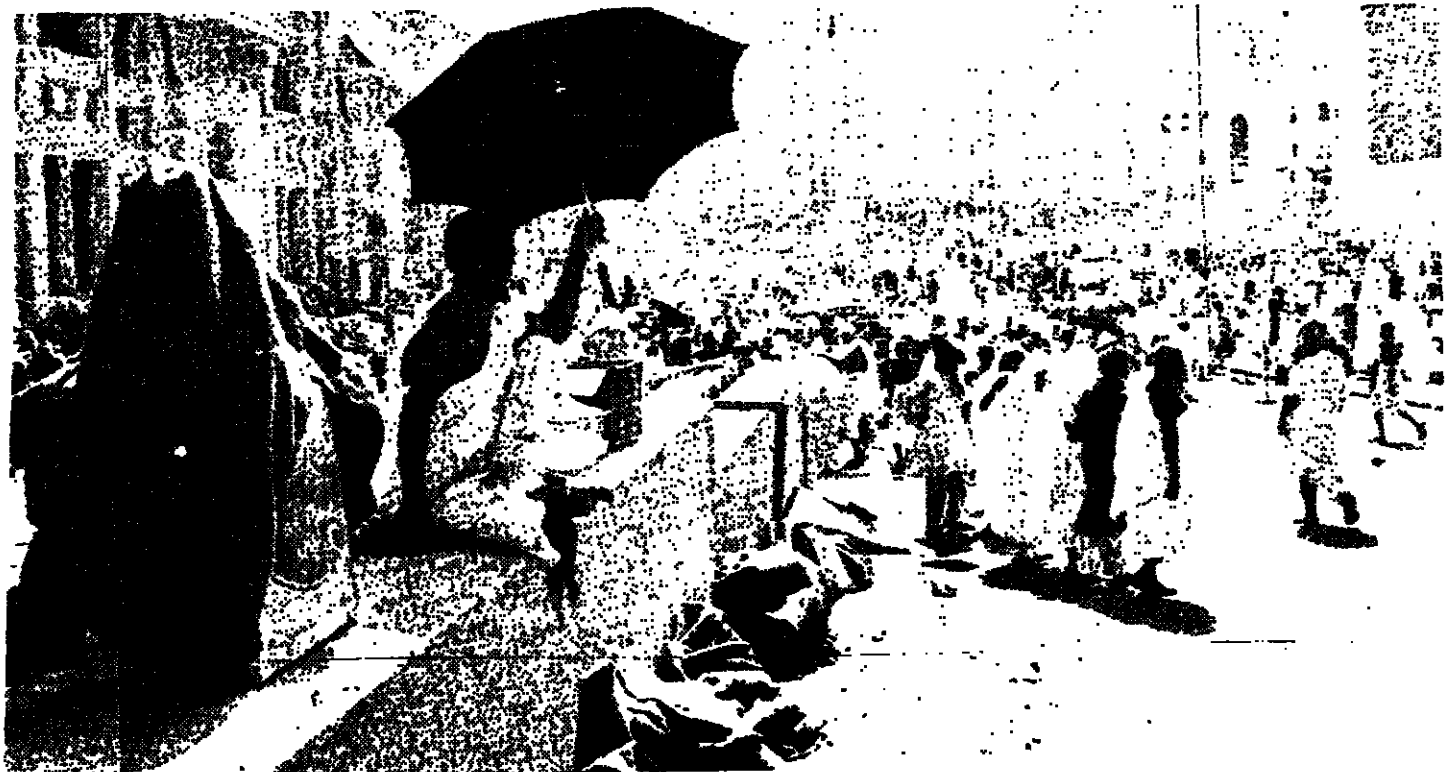
The minister singled out the staff of the Health Ministry for the major efforts they exerted to make the pilgrimage free from infectious diseases.

Arafat

when the Palestine National Council passes resolutions, the rest must abide by them.

"We are not facing the Zionist enemy alone," he said. "We are facing a new crusade of which Zionism is part. The Zionists have been receiving enormous aid since the Balfour Declaration of 1916," he added.

"The Arabs have great human, military and financial resources which can lead them to victory," he said, and urged all Arabs and Muslims to unite to liberate their holy land.



GLARE: An African pilgrim holds aloft an umbrella to shade himself from the sun outside the Holy Haram last week.

saudi press review

"Al-Riyadh" said that peace is a distant prospect. Zionists did not recognize the need for it and did not want it. Israel only wants a separate peace to pounce on others by exploiting Arab dissensions and divisions. (All the Israeli gains were made possible at a time of Arab differences but Israel received a resounding slap during the October war when the Arabs were united.

It was pathetic to talk about peace and negotiations at a time when the enemy was planning to expand settlement in occupied Arab lands.

The paper called for Arab solidarity to foil attempts to exploit the gap created at Camp David.

"Okaz" said that Saudi Arabia is aware of its responsibilities toward Arab and Muslim rights and is trying to restore them in full. It would also continue to declare that peace is indivisible and Jerusalem cannot remain in Israeli hands. Nor could Palestinian rights rest un-restored.

Saudi Arabia had always believed that there should be complete solidarity to face the Zionist enemy.



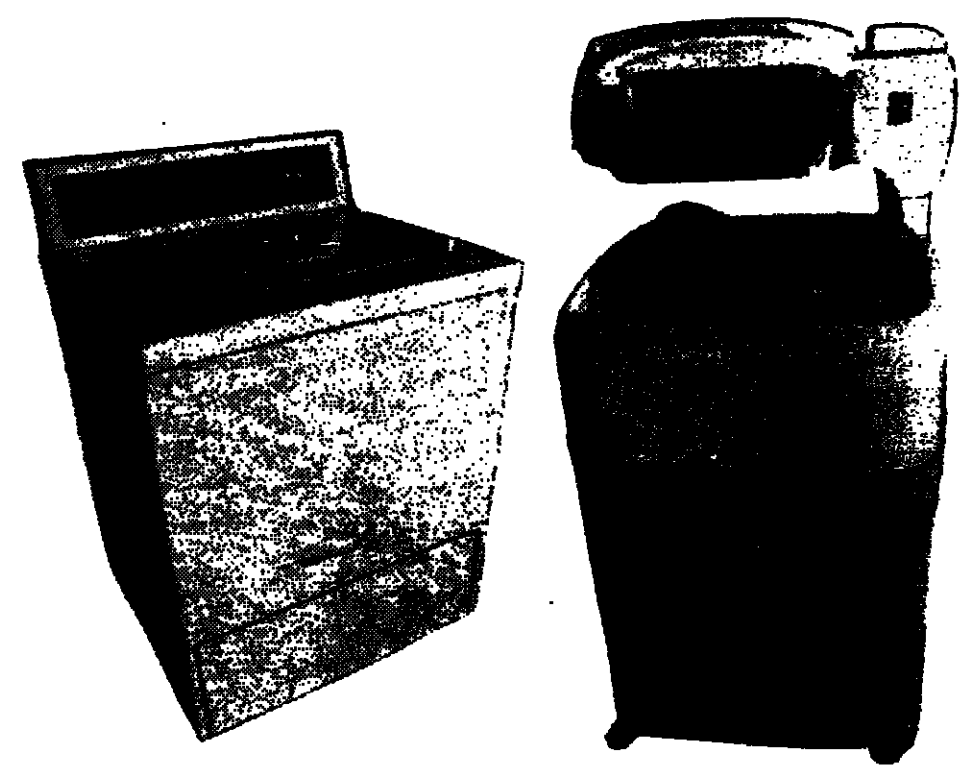
HARAM: Pilgrims of every nationality cluster around the Holy Haram in Mecca during the Hajj which ended Sunday.

Prayer Time

TUESDAY

	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhurr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:14	6:35	12:11	3:23	5:42	7:12
Medina	5:19	6:40	12:14	3:21	5:39	7:09
Nejd	4:45	6:08	11:40	2:48	5:06	6:36

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Mushail

Algeria voices anxiety at OAU panel on Sahara

ALGIERS, Nov. 13 (R)—Algeria has voiced disquiet over the way the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Chairman Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, is handling an OAU committee seeking peace in the Western Sahara.

The government news agency Algerie Presse Service (APS) said Sunday the way the committee of six heads of state, headed by President Numeiri, was established could only "generate the strongest reservations."

In an authorized statement APS said the Algerian Foreign Ministry had contacted Sudan's ambassador in Algiers, Tahar Mustafa Abdullah, about the committee.

The ad hoc committee was created at the OAU summit in July, and President Numeiri told U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in a letter published last Thursday it would meet in Khartoum on Nov. 30.

Algeria was not named as a committee member, but has a keen interest in the Western Sahara, where Polisario Front guerrillas with Algerian backing are fighting Morocco and Mauritania for former Spanish colonial territory.

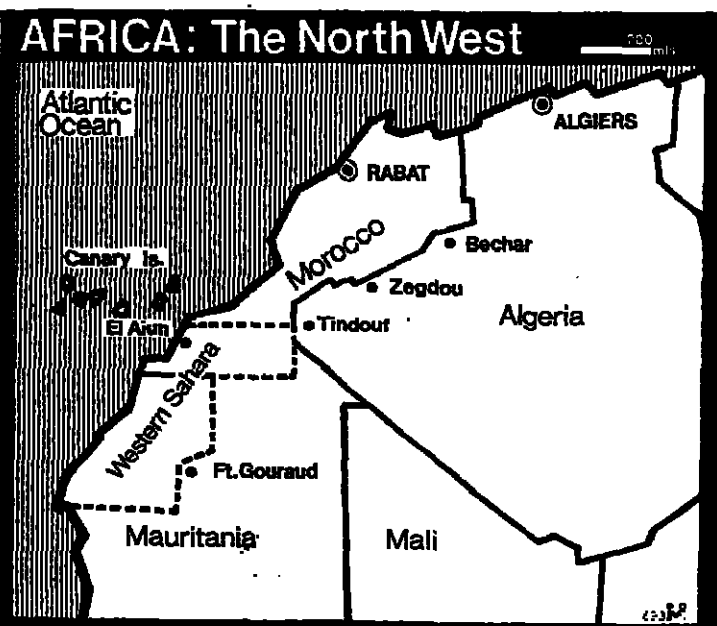
The APS statement appeared to indicate Algeria did not regard the setting up of the committee as finalized, and also hinted it did not agree with proposed meeting dates.

"The makeup (of the committee) is very closely studied in Algeria. Algeria wishes that once the final list (of committee members) is decided upon, a formal consultation

King Hassan flies to Washington

KABAT, Nov. 13 (R)—King Hassan of Morocco left Monday for Washington where he was to meet with President Carter during a two-day state visit. Details of his trip were not released but it was understood the king would stay two extra days for a private visit, probably in New York and Chicago.

Main topics for his talks with Carter will include the Middle East and the Camp David accords, the situation in Africa and particularly Morocco's conflict with Algeria over the Western Sahara as well as East-West relations and American aid to Morocco, officials said.



can take place before a date is set," APS said. In his letter to Dr. Waldheim, Numeiri said the committee members would be heads of state of Guinea, Mali, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Tanzania, and himself. But Tanzania, which recognized the Polisario's self-styled "Arab Democratic Sahrawi Republic" last week, announced Sunday it had withdrawn from the committee.

Israel military said able to use Canal under accord

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP)—The military agreement now being completed in Washington will allow Israeli warships to use the Suez Canal, and Egyptian warplanes to use one of the airfields Israel is to evacuate in Sinai after peace is concluded, Israel television has reported.

The television said Sunday most of the provisions of the military annex to the Israel-Egypt peace treaty had been worked out, but there was still no agreement on the stages of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

Under the Camp David accords, Israel is to withdraw from about half of the Sinai Peninsula within nine months of signing a peace treaty.

According to the television, Egypt wants this first withdrawal to be made in stages, so that it can advance Egyptian troops into the first areas vacated before the completion of the total first withdrawal.

Israel considers this an additional concession, not provided for in the Camp David agreements, the television said.

The television's military correspondent said that despite this obstacle, maps have been drawn showing the future of the Sinai.

The Sinai will be divided into four areas. In the first, an area of limited Egyptian forces, Egypt will be allowed 230 tanks and 100 pieces of artillery and anti-aircraft guns, but no anti-aircraft missiles will be permitted east of the Suez Canal.

The television said this would double Egypt's present armored strength east of the canal.

The second area is to be a demilitarized zone, and Egypt will be allowed four battalions of civilian guards who will carry only personal weapons. The third area will be under United Nations supervision, but civilian Egyptian police will be permitted.

According to the television, Israel will destroy all its secret installations in the Sinai, but the airfields will be handed over to Egypt intact, after the equipment has been removed.

UFO stops oil pumps, wireless in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Nov. 13 (AP)—An unidentified flying object was observed landing and taking off by a team of oil workers near the Iraqi border in northern Kuwait, the Kuwait Interior Ministry reported Monday.

Security Chief Brig. Muhammad Al-Hamad told newspaper seven technicians of the Kuwait Oil Company saw the object land at Umm Al-Aish last Friday.

The UFO landed while the technicians were repairing a nearby oil pumping engine. It stayed on the ground for seven minutes then took off silently and without leaving any traces, Al-Hamad said.

The witnesses, including an American who was not identified, described the UFO as "a cylindrical body much resembling a Boeing 747 Jumbo jet, with a red dome," Al-Hamad added.

The landing interrupted all telecommunications through the Kuwait satellite station at Umm Al-Aish. Oil well pumps 250 meters from the landing site also stopped, but restarted as soon as the UFO took off, Al-Hamad added.

"The terrified technicians hesitated to approach the flying saucer, but they were certain that it carried no human beings," he added.

Turkey, Greece to exchange reporters

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Newspapers in Greece and Turkey are to send reporters to each other's country under an agreement reached in talks at the International Press Institute in London.

A statement released Sunday after two days of talks by editors and publishers of Greek and Turkish papers said that practical measures to improve understanding between the two peoples will begin later this month with a visit of Turkish journalists to Greece. An exchange visit by Greek reporters is planned early next year.

A liaison system to follow up the initiative will be coordinated by Abdi Ipekci, editor of the Turkish daily "Milliyet," and Christos Lambrakis, publisher of the Lambrakis Press of Greece.

Others taking part in the talks were George Athanasopoulos of "Vradyni" and "Nafteboriki," Haris Bousbourakis of "To Vima," Sofianos Chrysostomides of "Avgi" and Helene Vlachos of "Kathimerini," all from Greece. Guner Civaoglu of "Tercuman," Nadir Nadi of "Cumhuriyet," and Metin Tokur of "Hurriyet" represented Turkey.

U.S., Israel to conclude education pact

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano arrived in Israel Sunday for a four-day visit as a guest of Israel's Minister of Education and Culture, Zviulun Hammer.

Califano and Hammer will sign an agreement between the U.S. and Israel which calls for exchange of teachers and co-operation between the two countries in research in the field of educating the retarded.

Califano told airport newsmen the agreement is "one of the broadest and deepest agreements in the field of education we have with any country."

Califano will also meet with ministers of health, and labor and social welfare.

Chinese aide to visit Egypt, Sudan, Turkey

PEKING, Nov. 13 (R)—Ulanfu, a vice-chairman of China's parliament left Peking Monday for visits to Egypt, Sudan and Turkey.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said Ulanfu and his wife Yun Li-wen were accompanied by Deputy-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and were seen off by Deputy-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other senior officials as they left on the "friendship visits."

If Camp David accords not amended

Gaza mayor sees new Palestinian strategy

By Nigel Harvey
London Bureau

Palestinian leaders are forming an alternative future strategy should their rejection of the Camp David agreements not be countered by acceptable amendments, Rashad Shawa, the mayor of Gaza, said in London last week.

"This is under discussion right now between the PLO and the inhabitants of the occupied territories," he told the audience of over 200 in the Grand Committee Room of the House of Commons.

But he declined to give any details, saying it would be "premature" before final decisions were taken. He stressed the need for Israeli recognition of the PLO as Palestinian leaders to be active in any future "autonomous self-managing government" as envisaged in the Camp David agreements.

He said that the broad Palestinian rejection of the agreement did not necessarily imply a return to thoughts of a military solution: "We are quite in agreement to a peaceful solution provided it will accomplish our rights."

Here he said that the land occupied in 1948 was not being discussed: "This means that the Palestinians will be satisfied with the territories occupied in 1967." He indicated a PLO acceptance of this view.

Shawa has been in regular contact with the PLO and has been negotiating with Gen. Ezer Weizman, the Israeli defense minister, for their recognition and more specifically for "entry permits" to allow the return of notable members.

Four other Palestinian mayors were invited by the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding to address their monthly meeting and while Shawa alone came, the mayors of Hebron, Ramallah and Nablus sent a joint message.

In it, they detailed the Palestinian objections to Camp David, as did Shawa in his statement. The papers, along with one outlining the agreements by the CAABU, Director, John Reddaway, provided the basis for a lively discussion with questions from the floor touching many of the problems and possibilities confronting the Palestinians as they tackle the Camp David framework.

A central theme in the discussion was the suspicion that, in Shawa's words at an earlier press conference, "Israel is now following the tactic of making acceptance difficult for us."

Sir Anthony Nutting, the former British minister of state for foreign affairs who was chairing the meeting, agreed that Begin was making it as "difficult as possible" and the floor responded with a chorus of "Hear, hear!"

But he counselled the Palestinians: "This time, try not to oblige them. Otherwise you'll give them the opportunity to say the deal's off, go back to full military government and return to total occupation."

This plea against a total rejection was echoed by a Palestinian questioner who noted the years of negotiating for the Palestinians done by others.

"We must not refuse this completely," he said. "We must have an election and for the first time have Palestinians negotiating on their own behalf."

But Shawa and the other mayors were adamantly against the framework as it stands for its vagueness, lack of specific Israeli commitment and non-recognition of the PLO.

Shawa accused the agreement of attempting to deal with the "side issues" of the Middle East while leaving the main Palestine problem open to negotiation.

He appealed to President Sadat to hold up signing the

peace treaty in Washington until assurances had been made that the Palestinian objections would be met.

These attack the vagueness on Israeli intentions and the status of the occupied territories after the five-year transition period.

The "most important point" for the mayors is that Israel would at the end of the interim period be given the right to veto a Palestinian decision to establish an independent state.

The right of veto extends throughout the agreement with the phrase "by agreement of all the parties concerned," one of which is Israel. The mayors say this provision "on the grounds of security" virtually eliminates the idea of local self-rule.

Nutting, however, introduced an "optimistic" note on the contradiction between the Israeli veto contained in the agreements and the preamble references to the U.N. Charter and the Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

He said that when the time came for an independent state the U.S. would be forced to override any veto for fear of another inevitable round of war. He also noted the provisions for international support, particularly from the permanent Security Council members to whom all parties would have the right of appeal.

John Reddaway went further in his introductory speech saying that the contradictions and vagueness of the framework for peace could be put to use. He drew the historical analogy of the Zionist reaction to the Balfour declaration. For they simply disregarded in future years the amendment clause to an otherwise favorable statement protecting the rights of non-Jews in Palestine.

To ease the tension of the transition period and make it more palatable for the Palestinians, the Arabist Peter Mansfield suggested the use of an international authority in the occupied territories.

"If it were put forward by the majority of the world community it might be difficult for Israel to ignore," he said. But Shawa said the Israelis had already rejected this though the Palestinians were in favor of a U.N. force.

On more rebellious lines, one suggestion for the transition period was that the new and albeit pseudo-autonomous Palestinian government should bypass the Camp David agreements and apply directly to the U.N. for recognition.

But Sir Harold Beeley, the former foreign news editor of "The Times," pointed out the inevitable loss of East Jerusalem that would follow this move.

However, in the face of the Palestinian rejection of the framework for peace as it now stands, all eyes clearly turned to the U.S. to pressure for the necessary amendments.

Shawa made a personal appeal to President Carter on behalf of the Palestinians for the same understanding that had traditionally been given the Zionist cause and that led to the establishment of Israel on Palestinian land.

In defense of President Sadat, Beeley pointed to the considerable impact his moves had made on American public opinion. "I don't think President Sadat is aiming at a separate peace," he added.

So it was here that the CAABU meeting's limited optimism lay as well as with the evidently growing contact between Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories.

Nutting concluded the meeting: "I hope very much that despite all its many imperfections, the Palestinians and Arabs will not turn down this opportunity, but bring the Israelis to the conference table and force them to produce compromise."

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Hidden tests in 30s showed cancer risk

Asbestos scandal looms for big business

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—An alleged industry cover-up of the danger posed to workers by asbestos is detailed in documents dating back to the 1930s, "The Washington Post" said in its Sunday edition.

"These files are going to be the Pentagon Papers of the asbestos industry," Barry Castleman, a consultant to the Environmental Defense Fund,

was quoted as saying. The Pentagon Papers were a series of documents that detailed secret U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The "Post" account said the documents uncovered in a series of recent lawsuits contradict industry claims that dangers of exposure were not known until 1964 when research by staffers from Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York

City was published.

The "Post" said letters and files going back to 1934 from Johns-Manville and Raybestos-Manhattan, two of the largest asbestos firms, noted efforts by senior executives to suppress information about potential harm to workers from asbestos. Both companies deny they suppressed asbestos information.

The "Post" said the industry set up research projects at a Samar, New York laboratory in the 1930s and 1940s and then refused to allow the findings to be published.

The documents, which include internal memoranda, files and sworn statements from several former asbestos industry officials, are being circulated among attorneys involved in lawsuits. Claims by asbestos disease victims against industry now total more than \$2 billion.

Workers at two southern California shipyards filed a class action lawsuit in October seeking all the profits—estimated at \$1 billion—made since 1938 by 15 of the nation's major asbestos manufacturers.

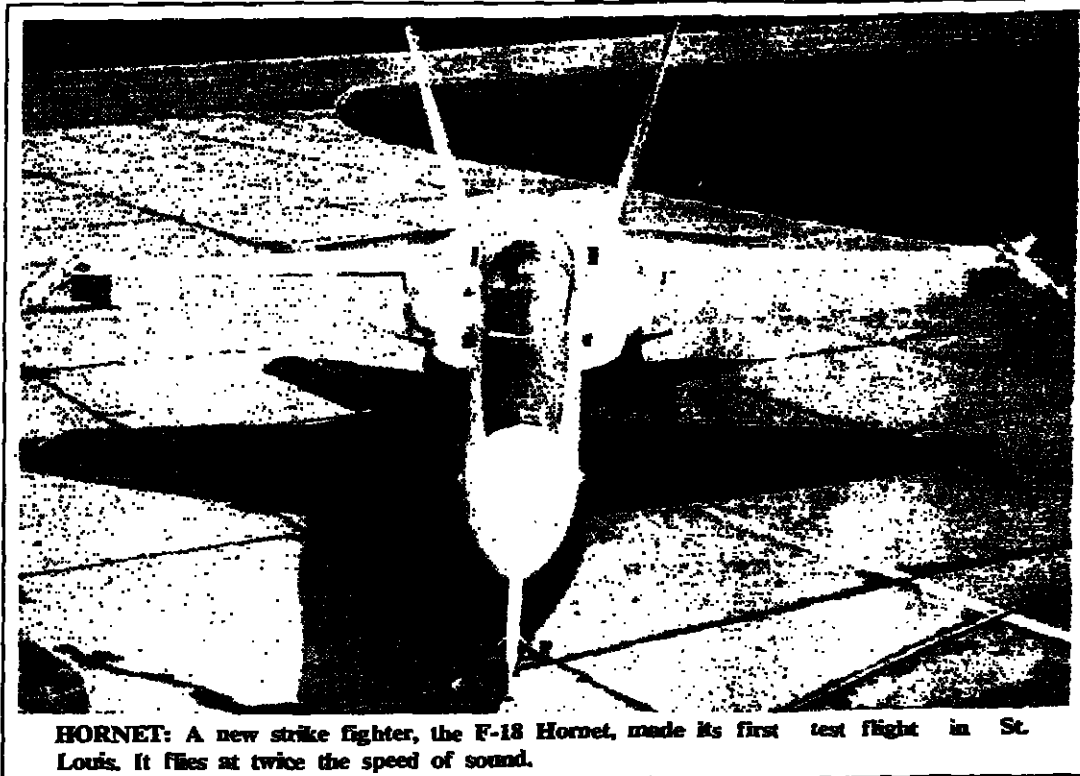
"The companies made a conscious choice of profits over the health of their workers and they should not be allowed to retain those profits," said David Epstein, attorney for the shipyard workers.

Legionnaires disease haunts \$60m hospital

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—A \$60 million veterans hospital has been haunted for most of the two years it has been open by the elusive shadow of Legionnaires Disease.

The first case of the disease was identified at Wadsworth Veterans Hospital, Los Angeles, in mid-1977 and since then 47 other patients and three staff members have contracted the infection in the hospital — 16 of the patients died.

Kidney transplant operations there have been suspended because half of the 12 recipients of kidneys at the hospital contracted pneumonia of the Legionnaires strain, one fatally.



HORNET: A new strike fighter, the F-18 Hornet, made its first test flight in St. Louis. It flies at twice the speed of sound.

Crash victim found in snow

Winter storm stalks Great Plains

CODY, Wyoming Nov. 13 (AP)—After dumping 30 centimeters of snow on parts of the Rocky Mountains, a storm that has killed at least six persons spread into the northern Great Plains on Sunday, producing more snow, freezing rain and wintry temperatures.

Dangerously heavy snowfall continued Sunday in the high elevations of the eastern Rockies, the National Weather Service reported, and heavy snow warnings were posted for parts of Montana, as well as for Minnesota and the Dakotas. The weather bureau said those areas could expect 10 or more centimeters of new snow.

In Cody, the body of a woman missing after an airplane crash was found Sunday when winds blew away snow and exposed strands of her hair, rescue officials said.

Park County Search and Rescue spokesman Eric Lie said footprints found in the snow near the crash scene indicated that the woman, Beverly Shepherd of Idaho Falls,

Idaho, had survived the crash on Wednesday night, and died later.

Lie said a helicopter crew spotted the plane's wreckage Friday and saw the footprints from the air. Four rescue workers were brought to the crash site, and found bodies of three persons—pilot Mark Hayes, 31, Gene Mayer, 32, and Marjorie Eloise Pruden, 32, all of Idaho Falls—in the airplane.

The footprints led to a wooded canyon northeast of the clearing several hundred yards from the crash. But Lie said elk tracks obscured the

footprints in 6 to 8 inches of snow.

Temperatures had dipped as low as 15 degrees below zero and winds created a chill factor as low as 80 below zero. None of the four victims was believed to have been wearing winter clothing.

Neil Armstrong lost finger in leap from truck

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky Nov. 13 (AP)—Surgeons say it will be late this week before they know whether Neil Armstrong will be able to use his left ring finger, which was cut off in an accident and reimplanted.

Armstrong, first man on the Moon, lost the finger Friday at his Cincinnati, Ohio home. The former astronaut said his wedding ring caught on a door as he jumped from a truck, and the finger was torn off.

He was taken to Cincinnati's Bethesda Hospital, but doctors recommended that Armstrong be flown to Louisville for treatment by hand surgeons.

Surgeons at Louisville's Jewish Hospital said they were able to reimplant the finger and re-establish the blood supply.

Armstrong, is now professor of aerospace engineering at the University of Cincinnati.

Carter signs secret plan to help U.S. survive war

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Carter administration has approved a major, new program to improve civil defense efforts.

Bardyl Tirana, head of the Pentagon's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, said Sunday that Carter had authorized the new plan, contained in a secret White House document, on Sept. 29.

It calls for annual spending on civil defense to be more than doubled over the next five years to \$2 billion.

The plan aims at protecting as many as 140 million Americans in the event of a nuclear war. Tirana said current estimates are that only 90 million Americans could survive a major nuclear attack.

The new plan would emphasize evacuation from large cities.

Tirana said that while doubling the annual budget "might seem large, in comparative terms" it is not only minor but necessary.

Where tobacco rules the road

N. Carolina skips no-smoking day

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, Nov. 13 (AP)—The American Cancer Society is asking cigarette smokers across the nation to give for a day, Thursday. But in North Carolina, where tobacco is king, there will be no such plea.

Michigan marathon man ignored .22-caliber slug

MIDLAND, Michigan, Nov. 13 (AP)—Faster than a speeding bullet?

Not quite, but awfully determined is runner Dennis Rainear, who finished the final 16 miles of a 26-mile marathon with a .22-caliber bullet lodged in his head.

Rainear, 26, of Midland, admits he's lucky to be alive after the bullet hit him as he competed Nov. 4 in the Grand Valley Marathon in Allendale, Mich.

The three stitches in his head have been removed, but police still don't know where the shot came from.

What disturbs Rainear most, he says, is that "a silly thing" like the bullet probably kept him from finishing the race in three hours and thus qualifying for the Boston Marathon.

encouraging the no-smoking day for the national society's efforts to cut smoking, limit tobacco advertising and control tar and nicotine content in cigarettes.

Two local cancer units—in Durham and Mecklenburg counties—have ordered promotional material for the campaign and have planned modest

efforts for Thursday. But the statewide society is taking a cautious approach.

"The North Carolina division has not and does not endorse any action against or criticism of any product manufactured in North Carolina, or anywhere else for that matter," said G. E. McDowell, last year's president of the state cancer society.

"That's not our job. Our job is trying to control the spread of smoking and educate people to its dangers," he said.

North Carolina tobacco farmers harvested an estimated 834 million pounds of the leaf this year, producing more than \$1 billion in revenues. More than 35,000 workers are employed by the state's tobacco companies, which include R. J. Reynolds, Liggett and Meyers and American Tobacco Companies.

Ancient statue found in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (R)—A bronze sculpture nearly 3,000 years old of a god in armor has been unearthed in the Soviet Armenia, the official Tass news agency reported Sunday.

The sculpture, dating from the ancient empire of Greater Armenia, was found on the site of a settlement near the town of Leninakan, formerly Aleksandropol.

Claims international intrigue to unseat her

Death threats brought on emergency, Indira says

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi says death threats against her, her family and other Indian leaders plus dangers of national chaos compelled her government in 1975 to introduce emergency rule.

"We were confronted with counter-revolution against our policies of diluted socialism," Mrs. Gandhi said in an exclusive interview in London Sunday night. "I was told by some of my cabinet colleagues and leaders of our states that the nation was heading towards chaos and that they like I myself faced assassination if we did not act at once."

The Gandhi government's policy of "diluted socialism" included a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. Her successor, Prime Minister Morarji Desai, has since tilted Indian foreign policy towards closer ties with the United States and Britain.

Mrs. Gandhi, on her first visit abroad since losing power in 1977, claimed these threats of death coincided with mutiny calls addressed to India's police, armed forces and public servants by one of her opponents Jaya Prakash Narayan. She was in London on an eight-day visit during which she will be seeing Prime Minister James Callaghan and other cabinet ministers.

Mrs. Gandhi said the death threats came against the background of intensifying United States, West German and British opposition to her policies. In Bangladesh and Pakistan, assassinations and arrests of government leaders swiftly followed what she was "the counter-revolution" against her own policies. She cited two developments which, as she put it, made her rule "inconvenient" to the Western powers.

The first was India's test-blast of what she called "a peaceful nuclear device" in 1974 which thrust the world's first developing country into the atomic league.

The second was that India, through its industrialization program, was beginning for the first time to compete against the West for markets in the world's developing nations.

"I myself did not care much whether I was killed or not in the service of my country," Mrs. Gandhi said in reference to the warnings she reported receiving in the pre-emergency period in 1975. "But I could not ignore the dangers confronting not only some of my cabinet colleagues and ministers of the states but also the country as a whole. Dangers of chaos were staring us in the face."

Mrs. Gandhi claimed her home telephone is bugged and that all her conversations on it are taped. She says because of assassination threats, she is attended constantly by a government security guard.

Before her ouster she charged more than once that Central Intelligence Agency men were involved with political opponents at home to unseat her. During the interview, she contended that American, West German and "to a lesser extent British" interests were out to see her defeated. She was not specific beyond saying that her opponents at home had received financial support from abroad for their activities which she said included "working for my elimination" and "taking the fight to the streets" if other means failed.

As she talked in an exclusive downtown London hotel pro-Desai demonstrators outside chanted: "Go Home, Go Home." Scores of uniformed police were on duty in the area. Two armed Scotland Yard detectives guarded her room.

On her own political future she said: "I would have preferred infinitely to have retired into the mountains last year. I have no wish to become prime minister again. But my old Congress Party friends and my followers persuaded me to fight back and now that I am returning to the Lok Sabha I will be able to speak up for them."

On her government's emergency rule: "I know mistakes were made. Smugglers and hoarders were freed from jail too soon contributing to an increase in the crime rate. There were complaints against our slum clearance and resettlement program. Press censorship went too far. The sterilization campaign was abused partly because in some areas our opponents penetrated the state apparatus and used unjustifiably forceable measures to distort the government's policy."

On her son's role in her government: "Sanjay never had and still has no political aspirations," she insisted. "His only objective in running for parliament last year was to be able to speak up in my defense when he saw me under attack with few standing up for me."

On the performance of Desai's government: "People in India today live in fear of the government and excesses are being committed daily without the kind of protest by foreign observers that marked the rule of my administration. When a deputation of women recently called the attention of the prime minister to the worsening security situation threatening their children I am told he replied merely that in America a murder is committed every 24 minutes."

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Perhaps next year

Friedman sees U.S. recession inevitable

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Nobel Prize-winning Economist Milton Friedman says that a recession in the United States is inevitable and could come as early as the first quarter of next year.

Strike stops Alitalia for 24 hours

ROME, Nov. 13 (R) — All scheduled flights of Italy's national airline, Alitalia, have been halted until Tuesday by a 24-hour strike by flight crews.

Pilots, navigators and cabin staff are taking part in the stoppage, which is over the failure of negotiations, which have already taken over six months, on a new employment contract.

Sharjah signs 2 prospecting agreements

SHARJAH, Nov. 13 (R) — Oil prospecting agreements were signed Monday by the Gulf Emirate Sharjah and two American companies, the official Emirates News Agency reported.

The first, with a concession of 35 years, was with the Standard Oil Company to explore in an area of about 242,000 hectares in the Emirate's western region.

It stipulated the company should spend \$10 million a year for up to eight years. Prospecting would start within 45 days.

The second was with a firm identified as Formann for offshore exploration in a 500 square kilometer area.

The agreement, with a concession of 30 years, also committed the company to spending \$10 million a year for up to eight years. Prospecting would begin within 30 days.

"There is only one thing I am sure of," Friedman said in a television interview. "We're going to have a recession, and the later it happens, the deeper it will be."

"If we have more inflation, we will have a recession. If we have less, we will also have a recession."

Recession would come in the first part of 1979 if the Federal Reserve Board retains tight money policies, which he advocates.

But Friedman said Tuesday's elections, in which referenda for cutting taxes and spending were victorious, foretold a time in which both inflation and recessions will be less severe.

"The American people are waking up to what the situation is. And they are going to make it politically profitable for the people in power to change things" by cutting government spending.

Calling for a cut in federal spending, Friedman dismissed President Carter's wage and price guidelines as doing "more harm than good. They simply distort the economy... the only way to cure inflation is for the government to spend less and print less money."

He said unless policy is changed, the United States faces mandatory wage and price controls by early 1980.

Reserved Tokyo keeps \$ steady

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (R) — The U.S. dollar remained stable on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday as speculators waited for new factors to affect its value against the yen.

The dollar closed in trading at 188.80 yen, unchanged from the day's opening, but up from Friday's close of 188.10 yen.

Trading was reserved — only \$327 million changed hands.



SPOT ON: A British company claims it can produce lenses optically correct to one ten millionth of an inch. Lenses receive a coating approximately one three millionth of an inch thick. Having been ultrasonically cleaned they are placed in a vacuum unit where an anti-reflection coating will be deposited using glow discharge and ion bombardment.

Food to Japan bulk of American exports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Government figures published Monday show farm exports to Japan accounted for nearly \$1 of every \$6 of commodities sold to overseas customers in the last fiscal year.

The Agriculture Department reported that farm exports to Japan in the year that ended Sept. 30 totaled almost \$4.2 billion, about 15.4 percent of the record \$27.3 billion worth of products shipped to foreign buyers.

Japan has for years been the top foreign customer of American farmers. Its purchases last year were up about 10 per cent from slightly less than \$3.8 billion in 1976-77.

Exports have been a mainstay of U.S. farm policy for years, and part of the strategy to hold down the overall trade deficit with other countries.

For example, the \$27.3 billion in agricultural exports last fiscal year far exceeded the \$13.9 billion in imports of agricultural products.

Other top foreign buyers last year, in terms of dollar value and percentage change from 1976-77, included:

The Netherlands, \$2.15 billion, down one percent; the Soviet Union, \$1.8 billion, up 69 per cent; Canada, \$1.56 billion, about the same; West Germany, \$1.46 billion, down 24 per cent; South Korea, \$1.06 billion, up 15 per cent; United Kingdom, \$938 million, up three per cent; and Italy, \$929 million, up 11 per cent.

Spain, \$755 million, up 27 per cent; Mexico, \$735 million, up 21 per cent; Taiwan, \$729 million, up 19 per cent; Egypt, \$552 million, down two per cent; Poland, \$523 million, up 68 per cent; and France, \$504 million, up six per cent.

Grain and grain products accounted for almost half of the 14 per cent increase in the overall value of farm exports last year.

North Atlantic airlines want fare rises

Geneva, Nov. 13 (R) — A price war between airlines flying the north Atlantic has failed to produce a passenger boom and most now want fare rises, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said Monday.

The public thinks there is a boom because of the low fares experiment pioneered by British entrepreneur Sir Freddie Laker — but figures for the first six months of 1978 do not back this up, it said.

U.S. gas cost rise seen in higher autumn demand

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP) — A new wave of gasoline price increases and spot shortages has sprung from unusually high demand for gasoline this autumn and an unexpected slowing in refinery production, Herbert Hugo, senior editor of Platt's Oilgram, news-letter, says.

Motorists were consuming gasoline at record rates, apparently convinced that no gasoline at record rates, ap- "They're acting like it's the Fourth of July and the holiday weekend," he says. "They think it's not as bad a problem as we had been led to believe several years ago."

Demand for gasoline was running about 10 per cent higher than a year ago and that "the increased demand for gasoline, particularly unleaded, has sorely taxed the ability of refineries to keep up with gasoline needs."

"There's a price increase at all levels and it's going to be passed on to consumers," Hugo said.

Recent "unavoidable, unexpected" problems experienced by major refineries across the country had also reduced supplies. Hugo cited a Shell refinery in downstate Wood River, which recently closed indefinitely because of maintenance problems. Its normal output was about 283,000 barrels a day.

Changes in Department of Energy guidelines scheduled to go into effect in December would allow refiners to list

The three-day meeting is expected to reform much criticized LATA rules so that airlines can opt out of price-fixing and set their own fares. Hammarskjöld said the past year's fare war on north Atlantic routes had not produced significant new traffic or increased profit.

"While there is a public perception of a boom in north Atlantic travel resulting from this low fare experiment, figures for the first six months of 1978 reveal a slightly different picture," he said. Scheduled flights carried 16.7 per cent more passengers but LATA charters 19.5 per cent fewer.

flew on scheduled flights and 1.6 million on charters, according to figures.

"A key measure of the success of this north Atlantic experiment will be carrier profitability," Hammarskjöld said. "While it is still too early to establish firm financial figures, a yardstick may be seen in the recent applications for fare increases proposed by the majority of north Atlantic carriers."

He also called for governments to ensure healthy competition and adequate profit for their airlines. LATA airlines earned \$39.1 billion last year, a 13 per cent increase, but ended up with only about \$1 billion net profit.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Abqaiq	Equipment for sanitation and environmental health for 78/79	xx	50	Nov. 28
Department of Water and Sewage, Medina	Temporary asphaltation of roads leading to new wells in Quba	59-98/99	150	Nov. 28
Ministry of Education	Building a health unit in Dhuba, Tabuk (first stage)	15M	1000	Dec. 8
Directorate General of Education, Eastern Province	Providing English language in post-primary schools in Dammam and Asha	1	Free	Nov. 25
Municipality of Qorayat	Supply and installation of traffic light signals	xx	Free	Dec. 3
	Transportation of scrap vehicles from some of the city streets	xx	"	Dec. 6



SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF 13TH. NOVEMBER 1978

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—
4	EAST CAPE	ORRI	GARMENTS/TEA	12/11/1978
5	ARYA MARMAR	S.E.A.	STEEL PIPES/STEEL	11/11/1978
6	GREEN VALLEY (BARGES)	KANOO	GENERAL FLOUR/STEEL/CEMENT/	11/11/1978
7	KOTA MEGAH	O.C.E.	CONS. MATERIALS	11/11/1978
8	MAHMOUD OAK (BARGES)	KANOO	GENERAL RICE/BUSES ON BARGES	7/11/1978
9	NGOMIE CHAU	ALATAS	CONTR./RICE/GENERAL	13/11/1978
10	FATAH AL KHAIR	BAGHDADI	DURRA	11/11/1978
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—
13	LUCKY THREE	ORRI	BAGGED MAIZE/ CANNED/PINEAPPLES	11/11/1978
14	—	—	—	—
15	WOL JONG	O.C.E.	CEMENT	25/10/1978
16	PITTSBURGH	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	12/11/1978
17	DEMETRIOS	ABUSHAL	DURRA	9/11/1978
18	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
21	MARE TRANQUILLO	BAROOM	CEMENT	17/10/1978
22	—	—	—	—
23	FILIPINAS SAUDI	S.A.M.A.	ACCOMMODATION	—
36	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—
38	SANSTEFANO	STAR NAV.	FRUITS/CHICKENS	5/11/1978
39	—	—	—	—
40	JIN YANG 15	S.E.A.	GEN/PLY/PIPS/TYRES	9/11/1978
41	—	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—
43	SAMOS SUN	STAR NAV.	FRUITS	1/11/1978
RO RO	—	—	—	—
—	MERZARIO PERSIA	A.E.T.	RO RO	13/11/1978
—	BAYARD	FAYEZ	RO RO	13/11/1978

Vessels Arrived During Past 24 Hours.

EAST CAPE	ORRI	GARMENTS/TEA	12/11/1978
DEMETRIOS 'C'	O.C.E.	FROZEN CHICKEN	12/11/1978
PITTSBURGH	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	12/11/1978
IONIAN CARRIER	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	12/11/1978

Vessels Expected to Arrive During Next 24 Hours.

STERNENFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13/11/1978
NGOMIE CHAU	ALATAS	CONTR./BAGGED RICE	13/11/1978
—	—	MAIZE/SORGHUM/	—
—	—	GENERAL	—
HALLA PARTNER	ORRI	CONTAINERS	13/11/1978
CHESHIRE	—	CONTAINERS	13/11/1978
ENDEAVOUR	KANDARA	CONTAINERS	13/11/1978
OGNA	KANOO	CONTAINERS	13/11/1978
BAYARD	FAYEZ	RO RO	13/11/1978
FARBA	H.S.C.	RO RO	13/11/1978
MERZARIO PERSIA	A.E.T.	RO RO	13/11/1978
ALPHA EXPRESS	ALGOSABAI	RO RO	13/11/1978
MINI LEO	ROLACO	CONTAINERS	14/11/1978
SEASPEED ASIA	FAYEZ	RO RO	14/11/1978

TOTAL DISCHARGED LAST DAY

FREIGHT TONS : 34,268

WAITING TIME : NIL

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Daily Ships Working And Fresh Arrivals
CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 13.12.1398/13.11.1978
TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working the Ship	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	NEPTUNE SPINEL	ALSAADA	CONSTRUCTION EQUIP/VEHICLES	12/11/1978
3	AMSTEL PARK	KANOO	BUILDING MATLS	12/11/1978
4	DIVARA	O.M.S.	GEN./PIPS	9/11/1978
5	HOEGH ORRIS	KANOO	GEN./CONT.	12/11/1978
7	GOLDEN CAMEL	ALGOSABAI	GENERAL	5/11/1978
9	MAHARITA	SOBASIA	GEN./RICE	8/11/1978
10	KOTA ABADI	GULF	LOADING URSA	8/11/1978
12	ARYA GAM	A.E.T.	GENERAL	10/11/1978
14	GRAND NAVIGATOR	ALQURASHI	CONTAINERS	12/11/1978
17	GLORIA STAR	ALGOSABAI	LIME	3/11/1978
18	AIWA	ALGOSABAI	C. CEMENT	4/11/1978
19	CARICA	SALTE	C. CEMENT	6/11/1978
20	RECENT COSMOS	KANOO	C. CEMENT	6/11/1978
21	WORLD CREST	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	30/9/1978

Vessels Working at Anchorage

PRIMULA	S.M.C.	BULK CEMENT	6/11/1978
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Recent Arrivals.

HOEGH ORRIS	KANOO	GEN./CONTAINER	12/11/1978
GRAND NAVIGATOR	ALQURASHI	CONTAINERS	12/11/1978
AMSTEL PARK	KANOO	BUILDING MATLS	12/11/1978
NEPTUNE SPINEL	ALSAADA	VEHICLES	12/11/1978
STAR SHIRAZ	SALTE	CONTAINERS	12/11/1978
GUTENFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	12/11/1978

Vessels Expected within 24 Hours

HOEGH ORRIS	KANOO	—	—
ATHINA	ORRI	—	—
PANAMA	REZAYAT	—	—
MARTIME QUEEN	SALTE	—	—
BARI	A.E.T.	—	—
ASUNARO	ALSAADA	—	—
NEDLOYD	—	—	—
STREPKERK	KANOO	—	—
HOEGH TARGET	KANOO	—	—
TOYOTA MARU	—	—	—
NO. 21	ALIREZA	—	—

TONNAGE DISCHARGED 37,031

WAITING TIME: NIL

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Market comment

Special to "Arab News"

LONDON, Nov. 13 — Financial markets took on a more quiet and relaxed tone after the excitement and confusion of the last few weeks. Foreign exchange rates hardly moved at all on Monday morning, though the dollar tended to gain ground at the expense of continental currencies. The sterling market was subdued waiting for Tuesday's announcement of the October trade figures, which may show a deficit on the visible account of around \$200 million.

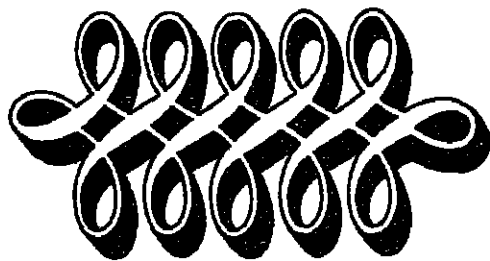
Money and bond markets also began to settle down after the upheaval caused by the rise in interest rates both in London and New York. The latest U.S. money supply figures, although showing a sharp \$2.1 billion rise in M1 in the latest reporting week, were interpreted bullishly. It had been widely feared that the news would be much worse. It is now accepted that interest rates will have to rise further though the authorities seem anxious to cool atmosphere after the swift rise in commercial bank prime rates to 10 3/4 per cent. Although the Fed's target rate for Fed funds was thought to be very close to 10 per cent, on a couple of occasions it had allowed the rate to drop almost as low as 9 1/2 per cent before intervening.

In the Eurodollar markets, short-term rates remained high, with six month deposits still quoted around 12 per cent, but longer term rates have eased back below short rates, reflecting the view that U.S. rates may peak within a year.

The New York stock market welcomed the pause in the upward march of interest rates by staging a small technical rally on Friday, though trading volume fell back to only 16.75 million from 23.32 million shares the previous day.

But in London interest rates continued to climb. After the massive jump in the Minimum Lending Rate on Thursday, from 10 per cent to 12 1/2, the building societies, close competitors with the commercial banks for small-scale deposits, raised their own rates sharply, offering eight per cent to depositors. This in turn provoked another round of bank base rate increases on Monday morning, when National Westminster lifted its rate, only a week after the last increase, by a point to 12 1/2 per cent.

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CALLING THE TUNE

The peace negotiations in Washington have ground to a virtual halt over the weekend. President Carter has stepped in personally to salvage the talks—an indication of serious trouble. Many onlookers still insist that all the crisis talk is a calculated gimmick to give an already finalized plan some authenticity.

More likely the crisis is real. It is, in fact, the same old problem of linking between the Egypt-Israeli treaty and progress on the subject of the Palestinians. There are other problems hindering the progress of the negotiations and they vary in intensity but they all take second place to the subject of linkage. Ultimately, this problem will be solved (the leaders of the three countries concerned are determined to succeed) but the solution may come at the expense of other, still unsettled, issues.

Such issues include the "sharing" or selling Sinai oil to Israel and U.S. economic aid to Israel to complete its withdrawal from Sinai. Since the Carter administration tilts toward Egypt on the question of linking the agreements, it may find itself forced to pay dearly to win Israeli approval of the American-supported Egyptian demand. If, on the other hand, the linkage is phrased as Israel wants, the U.S. will be under less pressure to make up financially for the Israeli "concession" although the two subjects are not directly related.

Egypt is demanding that Israel commit itself to a timetable for negotiating with the Palestinians to be included in the preamble of the peace treaty. Israel prefers a non-binding reference to further negotiations included in an exchange of letters between President Sadat and Menachem Begin when they sign the peace treaty. The U.S. agrees with Egypt on the principle but not necessarily on the details and President Carter, in a phone call to Cairo, has been unable to move President Sadat from his position.

Israel has formally complained that a binding timetable contradicts the letter of the Camp David agreements which make no such stipulation. Egypt has countered that the absence of a commitment by Israel to pursue overall peace contradicts the spirit of the Camp David agreements which make clear that the signatories are seeking general peace in the region. Apart from the academic discussion of the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements, the U.S. has a vested interest in working for general peace in the Middle East because it does not want to burn its bridges with traditional Arab friends who have voiced reservations against the Camp David agreements precisely because they see them as a prescription for Egyptian-Israeli peace instead of peace for all nations in the area.

The U.S. is now in a position vis-a-vis Egypt and Israel inversely identical to that of the rich Arab states vis-a-vis the confrontation states. It has to subsidize the peace just as the rich Arabs have to finance the confrontation. And since he who pays the money calls the tune, the U.S. should be able to have the last word on whether Israel is committed to general peace or is allowed to get away with a half peace that will only harm American—as well as other—interests in the long run. For his part, President Sadat can only wait for the next American move.

Blumenthal's trip

By Gamal Nassar

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal flies to the Middle East this week in a bid to persuade oil-producing states to hold down price increases so that the industrial world can sustain its economic recovery.

Accompanied by his two senior aides, Undersecretary Anthony Solomon and Assistant Secretary C. Fred Bergsten, Blumenthal leaves Thursday for a week of economic and political discussions in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Iran and Kuwait.

His trip comes a month before the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) opens a meeting in Abu Dhabi on Dec. 16 to discuss world oil prices for 1975.

Blumenthal's mission and the open meeting both take place against the background of a depreciated dollar, political unrest, strikes in Iran's oil fields and calls for substantial increases in oil prices from Iraq and Libya.

The industrialized world is hoping that any increase will be moderate, enabling it to continue the recovery from the recession that followed the

1973 oil embargo and subsequent rapid increase in petroleum prices.

The fear of another global economic recession, moderation by some producers, and intense diplomatic pressure exerted by the United States resulted in no price increase in 1978.

Although still not robust, the global economy this year is considered to be healthy enough to withstand a moderate rise of seven-and-a-half to 10 per cent in the price of oil.

Two major factors that will determine the size of any increases are the availability of oil on the world market and the state of the U.S. dollar.

While there is a world oil glut at present, this surplus could quickly disappear if the strike in Iran is protracted and if there is another hard winter in the United States and Western Europe.

Iran is the second largest oil exporter in the world after Saudi Arabia, and was selling around four million barrels of oil a day before the strike against the Shah's government halted production two weeks ago.

There is no easy way in which this oil can be replaced.

— (R)

"AND SPEAKING OF NON-DELIVERY"



The Kassinga tactic

By David S. Ottaway
LUSAKA —

Taking a lesson from South African diplomacy, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has apparently adopted a tactic of seeming to accept the Western peace plan for his war-ravaged country while working to ensure that the black nationalist guerrillas will reject it.

The ploy is a familiar one to Western analysts of Southern African conflicts who have dubbed it "the Kassinga tactic." It is aimed at gaining Western support for the white-ruled governments of the region and driving a wedge between the nationalists and their supporters in the West.

It nearly worked for South Africa in Namibia and may still succeed for Smith in Rhodesia, though initial signs point to failure.

Last month, Smith and the three black co-leaders of the Rhodesian transitional government wound up a well-orchestrated two-week lobbying campaign in the United States by announcing their agreement to attend the proposed Anglo-American conference of all parties involved in the Rhodesia dispute.

But even as Smith and his three black colleagues were belatedly saying "yes," the nationalist guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe were suddenly changing their minds and saying "no."

The nationalists and their allies put the blame squarely on the U.S. and Smith, charging the Carter administration had sold out to the Rhodesian side and condoned by faint condemnation the biggest

Rhodesian raids ever on guerrilla camps deep inside Zambia and Mozambique.

By no coincidence, they said, the very same day Smith was agreeing in Washington to attend the all-party conference, his forces were marauding across eastern Zambia killing hundreds of nationalist supporters, including unnamed young women, and 31 Zambian army soldiers.

In such circumstances, neither Nkomo nor his main frontline backer, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, were, it seemed, disposed to rush to the peace table.

After 13 months of shuttle diplomacy, Washington had perhaps won over Smith but in the process lost all the parties needed to hold a conference.

Behind this somersault of positions lies a striking parallel between South Africa's dealings with the West over Namibia and Smith's handling of the United States over Rhodesia.

Last April 25, South Africa told the five Western powers it had been negotiating with for over a year that it had decided to accept their plan for U.N. supervised elections and independence in Namibia.

Washington and other Western capitals were elated. But none was caught more by surprise than the Namibian nationalist Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), which had yet to agree itself and was suddenly put very much on the defensive.

But before SWAPO could make up its mind, the South Africans sent on May 4 a large airborne strike force over 160 kilometers into southern Ango-

la to hit the nationalist main headquarters at Kassinga. As many as 800 guerrillas and refugees were killed in the massive raid, according to SWAPO reports.

The Namibian nationalists' initial reaction was a renewed determination to stand up militarily to South Africa and reject the Western plan. In a policy statement prepared but never published in early June, SWAPO said "there can be no elections in which SWAPO can be expected to participate" under the Western plan.

The South African ploy thus appeared to be on the verge of succeeding. Had SWAPO refused while South Africa accepted the Western plan, the five Western powers would have been beholden to Pretoria for its cooperation and estranged from the Namibian nationalists — which presumably is precisely what the South Africans were aiming at.

As it was, unexpected pressure from the five frontline states, particularly Angola, convinced SWAPO in mid-July to change its mind and accept the Western plan, upsetting the South African tactic.

Subsequently, SWAPO got the United Nations Security Council to amend the Western plan more to their liking, thereby turning the diplomatic tables on South Africa which was finally the party to reject it.

Smith seems to be using the same "Kassinga tactic" to achieve the objective South Africa aimed for as well as to browbeat Kaunda and Nkomo into a separate peace agreement on his terms. — (WF)

Egypt's peace

By Mohamed Haki
Special to Arab News

(Mohamed Haki is minister counselor for press and information at the Egyptian embassy in Washington. He is press spokesman for the Egyptian delegation at the ongoing Egyptian-Israeli treaty negotiations at Blair House. This article is based on Haki's recent address to the World Affairs Council of Boston Diplomats in Boston, Massachusetts.)

BOSTON — To my mind there are three guarantees, or prerequisites to attain peace:

Number one, is a dynamic American role. What President Sadat calls full partnership. An American commitment to assume a major role in bringing about this desired goal in the Middle East.

Number two, an Israeli change of heart. Number three, a full Palestinian participation in the whole process. Without the first two prerequisites, we cannot have number three. Without number three, we shall never have real peace in the Middle East.

Let me start with number one: One can briefly state that Egypt's attempts to attract full U.S. participation go back to 1967. It was then that Egyptian leaders and the Egyptian people at large reached the collective conclusion that we had to co-exist with an Israel and that the road to peace had to pass via Washington. In fact we only accepted U.N. resolution 242 on the basis of an American pledge that the U.S. was going to be fully committed to its implementation. Ever since then, Egypt has tried, first, with an obviously less than friendly administration, which was President Lyndon Johnson's, and then later, with two administrations who were outwardly and professedly willing to go through a reassessment in order for the U.S. to be fully committed to the peace process.

Two American presidents, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, faced the awesome danger of a nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union because of crises that had their origin in the conflict between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

Throughout this past decade, in a sense, Egypt only had an IOU from three successive American administrations, finally made cashable at Camp David. Both presidents Nixon and Ford attempted to tackle the problem positively; Nixon, with his Rogers plan, and Ford with his "reassessment." But in a very real sense, what America was saying was—"bear with us."

When President Carter was first asked by Henry Brandon, a few days after he had won the Democratic primaries, if he truly believed he could bring the Arabs and Israelis to the conference table, he said, and I quote: "I don't know, I have never spoken to an Arab."

This is the same man who two weeks ago said in a breakfast arranged by the "Christian Science Monitor": "There are three elements that no Arab leader would ignore, nor on which they would yield, including Sadat. One is Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank-Gaza Strip territory; secondly, a return of Eastern Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, possibly excluding the Hebrew University area, and probably excluding the Jewish holy places, particularly the Wailing Wall. And the third one is a resolution of the Palestinian question, 'in all its aspects.'"

President Carter goes on to say: I would say the most curious one of those would be the Jerusalem question; because as you know, East Jerusalem is the only portion of the disputed territories that one Knesset has officially voted to annex as part of Israel. We had a fairly good paragraph mutually agreed by the Israelis and the Egyptians on that, but at the end they born

thought it was best to drop it because it was such an explosive issue.

"These three points are the ones that Jordan and Syria and Saudi Arabia and Egypt continue to emphasize. I don't think they will ever publicly or privately yield on those."

"The final determination on withdrawal and Palestinian rights ought to be negotiated. And I guess the same thing would apply to Jerusalem, although the Israelis have never acknowledged the fact that Jerusalem is subject for negotiation."

No other leader in recent history has reflected his reassessment of the American position with such clarity.

There is a growing hope that the U.S. now feels that without its full participation, the parties themselves cannot reach their desired goals easily.

Without a change of heart in Israel, especially towards the Palestinians, there is no hope that we can look forward to a durable peace. I was leafing through an article I wrote back in 1973, in The Washington Star; this was in October 1st in the middle of the October war, and I found the following quote:

"We now hear three Arab voices, those of presidents Sadat and Assad and King Hussein. The three are saying: We do not want anything more than our land back. No annihilation of Israel. Peace forever — not an uneasy and treacherous truce. Three times we have tried that before and paid the price with our land, homes and our sons. It is our people who are refugees, and our map which is shrinking constantly. No more. After 1973, nothing will be the same again."

The whole difference in the Arab attitude is this:

By the very act of accepting the Security Council Resolution 242, Egypt — and indeed the rest of the Arabs — were saying: to exist at all in the Middle East we have to coexist with an Israel. Our only quarrel is about frontiers — the final map. We have repeatedly asserted we were willing to sign a "peace treaty," a word which was considered by our hard-liners to signify defeatism and the acceptance of status quo—a status which was constantly changing, with the new facts accomplishing being created every day.

What is so unfortunate is that there is no equal change of heart either in the United States, which stands completely alone in open support of Israel with the exception of South Africa, or in Israel.

What we are saying is: You have to belong — not dominate. To believe in Israeli superiority is the essence of racism — no matter how you look at it.

We enjoy and respect the great Jewish contributions to civilization, both when they lived among us in the Islamic Empire, or now that we are behind and trying to catch up. But we deplore terrorism. Gentle,

Jewish or Arab. We deplore it all the more if this is the only contribution that Israel is teaching us.

What we are still facing is a visceral reluctance on Israel's part to declare openly that they do not intend to increase the settlements on the West Bank, and to link clearly and reassuringly the Camp David accords together.

I.F. Stone puts his finger on the most sensitive cord in his article in the September issue of "Harper's" magazine. He talks about the other Zionists who have from the very beginning felt the need for Arab-Jewish reconciliation. He says:

"Of the other Zionist pioneers, Smilansky lived to make a last passionate cry for justice to the Arabs shortly before he died in 1953. The occasion was the passage by the Knesset of the Land Requisition Law of 1953, which legalized the expropriation of Arab lands. He wrote: 'When we came back to our country after having been evicted 2,000 years ago, we called ourselves "daring" and we rightly complained before the whole world that the gates of the country were shut. And now when they (Palestinians) dared to return to their country where they lived for 1,000 years before they were evicted or fled, they are called "infiltrators" and shot in cold blood. Where are you Jews? Why do we not at least with a generous hand, pay compensation to these miserable people? ...And do we sin only against the refugees? Do we not treat the Arabs who remain with us as second-class citizens? ...Did a single Jewish farmer raise his hand in the parliament in opposition to a law that deprived Arab peasants of their land? ...How does it sit solitary, in the city of Jerusalem, the Jewish conscience?'"

Nothing could point up more the contrast between the Smilansky view and Begin's than a footnote Begin appended to his story of the Deir Yassin massacre in his book "The Revolt": story of the Irgun. Begin depicted the way the Irgun wiped out the Arab village of Deir Yassin near Jerusalem in the 1948 war as a "military necessity." He even claims that the Irgun sacrificed the element of surprise to warn the villagers the attack was coming. But in a footnote he notes with undisguised satisfaction that the "wild tales of Irgun butchery" that resulted were so terrifying that Arabs throughout Palestine "were seized with limitless panic and started to flee for their lives."

There is no greater, more fundamental, and longstanding threat to Israel's survival than such an attitude toward the Arabs among whom the Israelis must find a way to live. Despite the changes wrought by 30 years of development and four wars, it is remarkable how little the situation has altered since the days when the other Zionism was still pleading for a binationalist solution. The choice is still: either a life in common or a partitioned Palestine.

Hong Kong poises for a trade boom

By Robert Rowen

HONG KONG — Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, 79-year-old tycoon and veteran China trader, chairman of the Cheong Cheong and Power Co. and more than a dozen other companies here, gazes out of his 24th floor office which commands an unsurpassed vista of Kowloon on mainland China across the harbor.

Kadoorie, born here 19 years after his father emigrated from Baghdad in 1880, sees more than the spectacular view. Like other businessmen, the influential Kadoorie visualizes the beginning of a new era of cooperation between China and the outside world that will make Hong Kong an even more important link than it is now.

"Hong Kong is a neutral point of contact," Kadoorie said in an interview, "a fluid flywheel taking up the stresses and strains between Orient and Occident."

It is increasingly an article of faith here that China will not flex its muscles when Britain's 19th century lease on this area runs out in 1997.

There have been many specific clues that China will not disturb the status quo in Hong Kong. Perhaps the best tip-off is a complicated three-way deal that Kadoorie just engineered involving Great Britain, China, and Hong Kong. The British will sell about \$600 million worth of coal

mining equipment to China, which in turn will provide 3.5 million tons of coal annually to fuel a new \$2 billion Hong Kong power station that will be built by Kadoorie.

Eventually, the Hong Kong power plant will supply electricity for the new territories on mainland China which are seriously short of energy.

Clearly, everybody is going on the assumption that Peking — which had never recognized the 19th century lease arrangement in the first place — isn't going to upset the apple cart by laying a territorial claim to Hong Kong in 1997 or at any other time.

Kadoorie, whose family lost a fortune in China during World War II (he was himself interned by the Japanese in Shanghai), brushes off the leasehold question as a technical one of little importance.

"They (the Chinese) are buying land and developing here," Kadoorie said, "and really, the future lies in the ability to merge the interests in what has now become the free zone of China under British management with the greater continent of China that lies just behind that free zone. To all intents and purposes, the lease doesn't even exist."

Foreign firms, considering investments here, may not take things on faith as easily as do Kadoorie and, obviously,

the British government. But Americans with close and growing ties with Peking think that, at the right time, China will find a way of assuaging any business doubts.

It makes a great deal of economic sense, John Kamm, representative of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and editor of the Canton Companion, estimated that China will earn \$1.8 billion to \$2 billion this year from its exports to Hong Kong. That's enough to finance its entire 1978 investment in new plant and capital equipment.

Meanwhile, the Chinese are going forward with other plans to seek the Western world's help and participation in the modernization of their country. Having invited four major U.S. oil companies to make proposals for exploration of oil off the China mainland, the Chinese have asked the National Council to recommend American industrial companies that may be interested in joint ventures with them, inside and outside China.

The Chinese are even willing to consider joint (equity) ownership deals here or in nearby Macao. But for any manufacturing facilities that an American firm might help build on the China mainland, the joint arrangement will not be a sharing of equity, but payment in a share of the factory's output.

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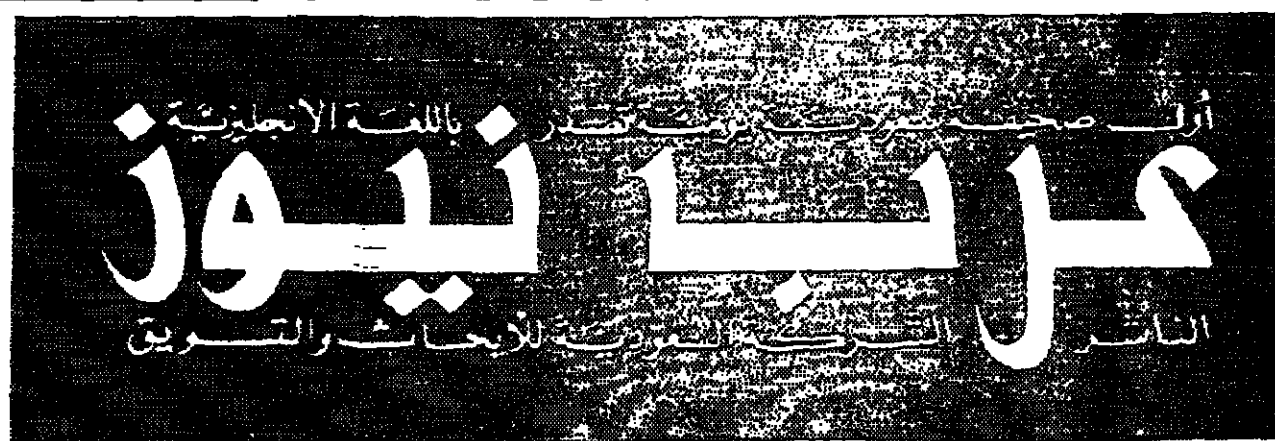
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PAGE 8

Late News

الطبعة ١٨ الحرة ١٨

If Namibia poll goes ahead

Pretoria will be embargoed, U.N. votes

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Security Council Monday threatened to impose sanctions on South Africa unless Pretoria cancels the pre-independence election it has scheduled in Namibia for Dec. 4-8.

The council adopted an Asian-African resolution to that effect by a vote of 10-0. Its five Western members

abstained from the vote instead of following their customary practice of voting against any suggestion of sanctions except in extraordinary circumstances.

The five—the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany—in Pretoria last month got South Africa to commit itself to work for a U.N.-supervised election in

Namibia, or South-West Africa, after its own unsupervised December election.

The understanding stemmed from an effort to rescue a proposal they had sold to South Africa and the rebel South-West Africa People's Organization months earlier for U.N. supervision of a transition to independence in the former German territory.

A contrary vote by the United States, Britain or France would have constituted a veto of the resolution, which was sponsored by Gabon, Nigeria, India and Kuwait.

A Western source that preferred not to be named said they avoided the veto because it would have "closed the door to the Africans for negotiations."

The resolution condemned South Africa's decision to "proceed unilaterally" with the December election "in contravention" of a Sept. 29 resolution that approved a report from U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim calling for a U.N.-supervised election in the territory next April and implementation of the Western proposal.

The resolution declared the election and its result null and void, said neither the United Nations nor any member country would recognize either and called on South Africa "immediately to cancel the elections it has planned in Namibia in December 1978."

It demanded that South Africa co-operate with the council and the secretary-general in implementing the September resolution.

The council, the resolution continued, "warns South Africa that its failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to initiate appropriate action under the Charter of the United Nations, including chapter seven thereof, so as to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions."

It concluded by calling on Waldheim "to report on the progress of the implementation of this resolution" by Nov. 25.

Chapter seven, the so-called sanctions provision of the Charter, empowers the council, on finding that international peace is being breached or threatened, to order all U.N. members to break off diplomatic relations, communications or trade with the offending country, and, in extreme cases, to call for the use of force.



CONTESTANT: Miss Tunisia, Malak Nemlghi, 19 poses in national costume during a photographic session for Miss World contestants in London Monday.

Court said to see photo of Sinatra with mobster

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The prosecution in a fraud trial that was due to resume Monday reportedly plans to introduce a photograph that shows singer Frank Sinatra with Carlos Gambino, a dead mob figure.

The case involves nine men charged with fraud in connection with the operation of a theater in the New York suburb of Westchester. They are charged with launching a fraudulent stock offering for the theater and with skimming \$1.5 million from ticket proceeds and concessions.

Of that \$1.5 million, \$50,000 was allegedly given to one defendant, Louis Pacella, 57, to

induce Sinatra to reform at the theater in May 1977.

Sinatra appeared at the 3,500-seat Westchester premier theater several times. Other headlines who appeared there included Dean Martin, Paul Anka and James Taylor.

The "Daily News" said Sunday that the trial photograph shows Sinatra with Gambino—who authorities say was the "boss of bosses" in the underworld—and others and was taken in April 1976 at a concert at the theater.

The "News" quoted a spokesman for Sinatra as saying that "in the interest of justice it would not be fair to comment, since the trial is going on."

Idi Amin assumes command of troops

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (R)—Uganda radio said Monday that President Amin took personal control of his forces' front line against Tanzania's first counter-offensive in the two-week war.

The two sides face each other across the 50-yard wide Kagera River.

Tanzania announced Sunday several hours after Ugandan sources reported the failure of an attempted river crossing—that its troops had launched a major counter-offensive.

The last report of fighting, from an aide of Amin, said about 300 Tanzanians tried to cross the flood-swollen and crocodile-infested river in boats but were driven back by Ugandan fire before dawn Sunday.

Many of the troops were drowned or were devoured by the crocodiles.

Uganda Radio, monitored in Nairobi, said Monday, "Sources close to the military spokesman have disclosed that the conqueror of the British Empire, Field Marshal Idi Amin, is now commanding the battle of the front line."

Uganda seized 1,800 square km of swampy land on the western shore of Lake Victoria two weeks ago.

Amin Monday again offered to withdraw if President Nyerere of Tanzania gave him, through the Organization of African Unity, guarantees that he would not attack Uganda or arm Ugandan exiles.

The radio said he renewed his offer when he received a message from President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Amin suggested that ex-President Milton Obote, who has lived in Tanzania since he was overthrown in Amin's 1971 military coup, should "be transferred from Tanzania to another country like Guinea so he cannot cause confusion."

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said Tanzania had moved 8,500 troops across its vast and thinly populated hinterland to the remote border area where the Ugandans invaded.

They said that since Tanzania lacked adequate quantities of bridging equipment, boats and aircraft to cross the fast Kagera easily, the Tanzanian force might be obliged to pass through part of the tiny neighboring state of Rwanda to attack the Ugandans.

OAU envoys, from whom Nyerere demanded a condemnation of the Ugandan incursion, returned from Dar es Salaam to Kampala, where they were supplied with information by Amin on what he called Tanzania's efforts to create chaos in Uganda since he came to power.

'Son of Sam' leaves asylum for state jail

ATTICA, New York, Nov. 13 (AP)—David Berkowitz, convicted in the "Son of Sam" killings, was transferred from a mental hospital to Attica State Prison Monday morning because his psychiatric condition has improved, state officials said.

The State Mental Hygiene Department said officials at the Central New York Psychiatric Center in Marcy had determined that Berkowitz's psychiatric condition has improved to a point where he could be discharged from the psychiatric center and returned to the correctional system.

But Berkowitz will get outpatient care at the prison psychiatric clinic.

The former Yonkers postal worker confessed to killing six young people and wounding seven others in a year-long rampage that terrorized New York City.

Over Jerusalem desecration

UNESCO urged to condemn Israel

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—Twenty Arab countries urged UNESCO's general conference Monday to renew its condemnation and continue its sanctions against Israel for its excavations in Jerusalem.

The Israeli ambassador to the conference strongly denied

Arab allegations that excavations were endangering Islamic monuments and said that UNESCO was once again being asked to stand in judgment on a "purely political" issue.

The Arabs presented their accusations in the form of a

draft resolution that prompted a long debate about the entire Arab-Israeli question.

A vote on the resolution could be taken late Monday or be held over until later in the five-week policy planning conference.

The United States has denied funds for UNESCO since the 1974 general conference voted to withhold \$24,000 in technical assistance to Israel, which contributes \$300,000 to the biennial dues of the agency.

At the time, the United States deemed that UNESCO had become too politicized and was operating far outside its mandate of promoting education, science and culture.

Reporter charged for interviewing French gangster

PARIS, Nov. 13 (R)—A French journalist was charged Monday with glamorizing crime because of an interview with the country's most wanted criminal, Jacques Mesrine, which appeared in the magazine "Paris Match."

The piece by freelance writer Isabelle de Wagen was published in July, while the 43-year-old Mesrine was on the run after escaping from Paris' Sainte Prison.

In it, he announced he was prepared to launch an urban guerrilla campaign to force the abolition of top security wings in French prisons.

Chip to stay in D.C.

Carter couple separates



Chip and Carter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (R)—President Carter's son Chip and his wife Caron have separated, the White House announced Monday.

It said Caron Carter, 27, is leaving for Georgia with their 20-month-old son, James Earl, while her 28-year-old husband will remain in the White House.

No reason was given for the separation but the marriage has been under strain for some time.

Chip and Caron were married in June, 1973.

The couple had been living at the White House since the president took office in January, 1977, but returned to Georgia last year amid reports of marital difficulties.

From page one

Hassan

personal friendly relations with President Sadat. If he hadn't had those guarantees, my attitude would have been very different," according to the "Times".

Hassan said the situation in troubled Iran could lead to world "catastrophe" in two ways, according to the "Times". He said "destabiliza-

Bahr

ment," "Al-Baath," organ of the ruling Baath Party, said. The paper said the Arabs were called upon to reconsider their ties with the United States and its interests in the area.

"Such a reassessment will put Washington on the threshold of reconsidering its miscalculations," it added. There were many ways of confronting the U.S. administration, "Al-Baath" said.

"Pressure on American interests will not be the first step, and immobilizing them will not be the last," it added. The government newspaper "Tishrin" said: "The American government's persistence in antagonizing the Arab masses will definitely not serve American aspirations to protect U.S. interests in the region."

Anti

publications. The journalists' refusal to work has closed down Tehran's seven major national papers. Except for incoming foreign publications and a small Persian language economic daily, the country has been without papers since Nov. 6. The government has attempted to keep Iranians abreast of developments through the national radio and television network.

tion" of the Shah's regime could deprive industrialized nations of oil and imperil the Muslim holy cities of Mecca and Medina, provoking "holy war" by the world's Muslims. Instability in Iran would "immediately reach the Gulf and Saudi Arabia," the "Times" quoted Hassan as saying.

"There would be a Koranic obligation to go and make holy war to protect the holy places. A holy war, God knows against whom, but a flame of religious xenophobia which would go around the world, even to Malaysia and the Philippines," Hassan told the

newspaper.

"Not 350,000 but 18 million Moroccans would go, and even if I were 80 years old, I would take my stick and I would go."

The king said he would enforce martial law firmly in Iran, but would also call for parliamentary elections within two months, the "Times" reported. He did not say whether he had told the Shah of his views.

Hassan termed the recent Baghdad Arab summit conference "inopportune" and "dangerous," and deplored attempts to isolate Sadat from the rest of the Arab world, according to the "Times".

Sadat

were on related visits to the U.S.

Asked what Vance proposed, Begin replied:

"We have been thinking about this all the way home but the time of decision will be in the cabinet."

In a related development Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres said Monday he thought the chances were good that Jordan's King Hussein would finally join Middle East peace negotiations.

Peres, who was speaking to the foreign press association, did not amplify what form such negotiations would take.

He told a news conference for association members that his Labor Party, which lost power to the Likud Party nearly two years ago after 29 years of rule, would have preferred a shared Israeli-Jordanian administration over the West Bank rather than the local autonomy plan proposed by Begin.

The autonomy plan would inevitably lead to establishment of an independent Pales-

tinian state on the West Bank which would endanger Israel and embarrass Jordan.

"King Hussein has to go through a period of hesitation and reluctance."

"To enable him to make a decision (whether to join the peace negotiations) he must know exactly what are the positions of some of his best friends in the area."

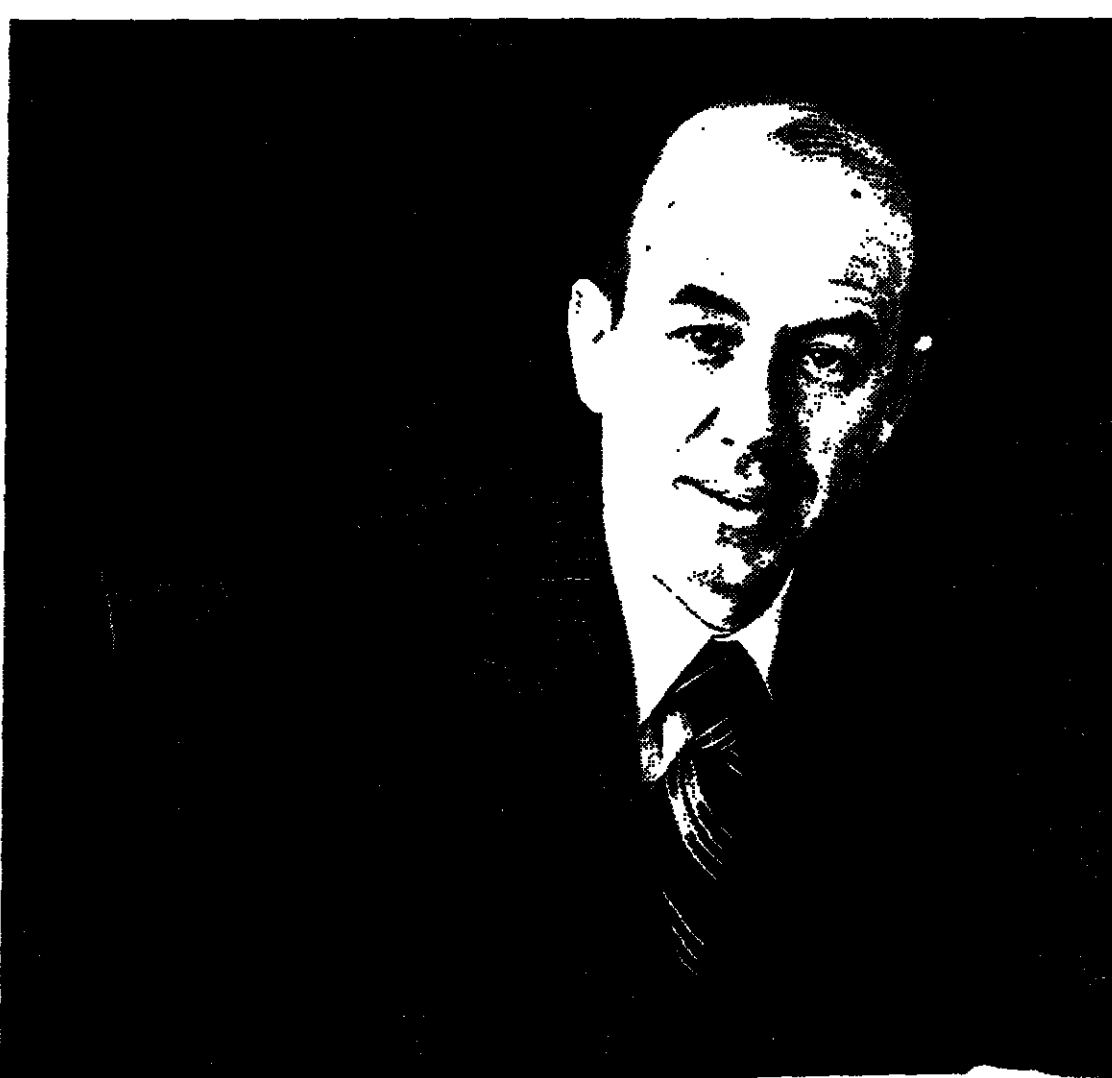
Abu Iyad

(DFLP), told the Lebanese daily newspaper "Al-Liwa" Monday that the Palestinians' enemies would try to use the "stick and carrot" method with the PLO.

This would be combined with "rounds of fierce, bloody violence, particularly in Lebanon, and intensive dark police repression in the occupied territory," he added.

"That is because they always aim at the loss by the Palestinians of their single and unified leadership."

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Jim Bath, a former U.S. Air Force fighter pilot, heads Jim Bath and Associates, a turbine aircraft consulting firm based in Houston. He also operates an airport there on behalf of a group of Saudi investors, and travels frequently to the Kingdom.

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